NOTE XXXIII.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF APATETICA (STAPHYLINIDÆ)

BY

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Last year Dr. Sharp described a species of *Trygæus* in the »Notes from the Leyden Museum" and made some observations on the probable geographical distribution of the genus, and as I have just obtained another species from Siam, which also requires description, it seems to me appropriate to bring it to notice through the same medium. Although this is the third species only at present described, I believe Mr. Fry has more than one species in a collection which is part of the material lately gathered in the Oriental region by Mr. W. Doherty. When I was in Japan I found *Trygæus princeps* Sh. in April and May by sifting out masses of damp leaves which had accumulated in the forests or been swept together by the caretakers of temple grounds, and sometimes amongst marsh-refuse. But later in the summer single examples were often obtained by beating foliage, and it is perhaps by this latter method that the few specimens brought home by travellers have been taken.

APATETICA Westwood.
(*Trygaeus* Sharp, 1874).

Apatetica siamensis, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, antennis brunneis; elytris viridi-nigris, *profunde punctato-striatis; pygidio apice bisinuato utrinque angulato, in medio longitudinaliter elevato.* — Long. 8 mill.

Black, shining, antennae brownish, sides of the thorax pitchy, elytra greenish black. The head uneven, biangulate before the antennae, being straight anteriorly and oblique at the sides, with a cluster of punctures close to the eye, and a few in the middle of the forehead, eyes rather prominent; antennae rather long and slender, three or four joints pass the thoracic base when they are pressed backwards (that five basal joints are glabrous and the terminal joints pilose seems to be a generic character); the thorax convex in the median area, dilated at the sides, with the marginal rim raised forming anteriorly a lateral canaliculation which widens out and becomes shallow towards the base, lateral rim even and smooth, hind angles well rounded off, punctures on the disc deep and not closely set, but spreading out to the sides they are rather more dense, and become confluent in the lateral channel, the base and a small space behind the middle of the neck are smooth and impunctate; the scutellum, surface smooth, and outline semicircular; the elytra strongly sulcate, each sulcus with a row of evenly set and well-marked punctures, interstices smooth; the pygidium is longitudinally raised in the middle, the apex bisinuous with the lateral angles a little protruding; the tibiæ are densely pilose on the inner edge. — This description is drawn from a ♂ example.

This species is much larger than *T. princeps* Sh., the elytra are greenish-black and the antennæ relatively longer. In *T. princeps* also the apex of the pygidium is obtusely pointed in both sexes.

Folkestone, 31st March 1893.